

IN THE SOUTH.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

There is a princess in the South About whose beauty rumors hum As honey bees about the mouth Of roses dewdrops falter from; And O, her hair is like the fine Clear amber of a jostled wine In tropic revels; and her eyes Are blue as rifts of Paradise.

Such beauty as may none before Kneel daringly to kiss the tips Of fingers such as knights of yore Had died to lift against their lips: Such eyes as might the eyes of gold Of all the stars of night behold With glittering envy and so glare In dazzling splendor of despair.

So, were I but a minstrel, deft At weaving, with the trembling strings Of my glad harp, the warp and weft Of rondels such as rapture sings,— I'd loop my lyre across my breast, Nor stay me till my knee found rest In midnight banks of bud and flower Beneath my lady's lattice bower.

And there drenched with the teary dew, I'd woo her with such wondrous art As well might stanch the songs that ooze Out of the mockbird's breaking heart; So slight, so tender; and so sweet Should be the words I would repeat, Her casement, on my gradual sight, Would blossom as a lily might.

—Indianapolis Journal.

Correspondence.

THE APPLE TREE TENT CATERPILLAR.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In visiting apple and peach orchards at this season it is a very common thing to see a dense white web at the junction of two branches. This is the habitation of a caterpillar which annually does considerable damage to orchards and renders unsightly a tree which, properly cultivated, should be a thing of beauty. This insect is commonly known as the "Apple tree tent caterpillar." A knowledge of its habits will aid in its destruction. The perfect insect, which is a moth, deposits its eggs, to the number of 250 to 300, in an oblong cluster around one of the small twigs of the tree, usually some time during the month of June. The eggs are covered with a glutinous substance, which protects them from the inclemency of the weather and affords the first meal for the newly hatched larva. During the summer and autumn months the young is developed in the egg, but does not, as a usual thing, hatch until the following spring. During the first warm days of spring it breaks its prison walls, feeds upon the glutinous substance covering the egg cluster, seeks the nearest fork forward by the branches of the tree, and spins a tent by running webs across the space between the two branches. Within this the living mass of 200 to 300 caterpillars live, going forth to feed upon the foliage of the tree twice each day. They go forth in processions, spinning a thread as they go, some times forming a silken road over the roughened bark of the limb. Many times they have "spun" their tent and are ready for work before the buds have burst. I have seen this spring as many as three of these nests in one tree, and so voracious were the creatures that the leaves could not "get a start."

In the course of five to six weeks the larva has completed its growth. It then leaves the tree and seeks a sheltered place in some corner or crevice, spins a silken cocoon, and in three or four days passes into the "pupa state." In the course of three weeks it transforms into the adult insect and is ready to deposit its eggs for the brood of the next season.

Remedies: The remedy for this injurious insect is so simple and easy of application that it is a wonder it is allowed to disfigure our orchards, frustrate the hopes of the horticulturist, and cause the loss of labor for years expended in rearing the tree. With the use of a ladder, by means of which the nests may be reached, and a strong glove to protect the hand, the nest, if visited early in the morning or late in the evening, may be torn off, thrown to the ground, and the caterpillars destroyed. Another method is to use a long pole with cloth attached to one end; this is twisted in the web, which adhering is torn away with its dwellers.

Some recommend dipping the cloth occasionally in strong soap suds or whitewash, which kills every caterpillar that it touches. There is another insect closely allied to the apple tent caterpillar, called the "tent caterpillar of the forest," (*Clisiocampa silvatica*) which sometimes infests the apple, peach and pear. Its habits are not very different from those of the *Clisiocampa Americana*. One habit, advantage of which is taken to destroy the caterpillars, may be mentioned. While feeding, if the limb is jarred they suddenly drop, spinning at the same time a thread by which they are suspended. By then swinging a stick across the threads may be collected and destroyed.

When we consider what a beautiful sight an orchard presents as the first opening buds give the delicate shadowing to the bare limbs, followed by the richness and profusion of apple and peach blooms, loading the air with sweetest perfumes, and later the mellow fruit with its rosy cheeks and gladdening the senses of sight and taste, to say nothing of the "jingling of coins" in the pocket of the fruit-grower, it should be the duty of every one, who takes upon himself the responsibility of planting and bringing to maturity a fruit tree, to see to it that no enemy so easily routed should be allowed to check the harvest of golden fruit and strip the foliage from plants that help to "take off the edge" of a hot and dry summer. GEO. F. ATKINSON. —News and Observer.

VALUE OF A GOOD PASTURE.

A good cow demands a good pasture. Having been bred for a capacity to convert food into milk and butter she must be provided with a sufficiency or she will prove a failure. The change of location will entirely alter the yield of a cow, and yet many ascribe the fault to the animal when the true cause is in the pasture. Nor is a full supply of grass in the pasture a sure indication that the cow is satisfied. The appetite of cows differ, and they will often lose time by traveling restlessly from one portion to another, overlooking certain grasses that are plentiful in order to seek a more favored kind. For that reason the pasture should consist of a variety, and contain an abundant supply, in order that the cow may have ample opportunity for filling herself quickly in order to rest and masticate her food properly. It was long time before some sheep breeders discovered that the large breeds could not exist on poor scanty pasturage, and it is no exception with the cow. If she is an ordinary cow, and is to be turned into the pasture only to come up at night with whatever she will yield then we have no advice to give, but if a cow is a valuable one, known to yield an extra large quantity of milk, her owner should not allow himself to suffer loss by supposing she can fulfill that which is required of her by being turned upon an insufficient supply of grass. It is not the size of the pasture that such a cow cares for, as she is not the kind that can afford to walk and work for her grass, but the pasture should be of good quality, and so arranged as to keep a portion under growth while the remainder is being eaten off.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

LEVEL CULTIVATION.

A long agricultural experience has convinced us, says the Farmer and Trucker, that on well-drained land—naturally or artificially—flat or level culture is best. The moisture needed to feed the crop is better held, and the effects of drought are greatly averted. Under a system of flat culture the soil can be kept stirred with light implements, such as harrows and cultivators, which will keep it open for the admission of all moisture coming from dews or other sources. When the land is banked up by beds or hills the surface drainage is too rapid for well-drained land. Of course on wet lands, not well underdrained, it is best to bed the land before planting; and the first letter in the book of Farming is thorough drainage.

—The revival that has been going on for some time in the Baptist church in this city closed on Wednesday night. It was one of the most fruitful revivals ever held in the above church, resulting in 28 accessions to the Baptist faith, this being the number baptized during the course of the revival.—Goldsboro Argus.

Farm Notes.

GUINEA HENS.

There is one advantage in keeping guinea fowls with other poultry, as their loud noise frightens away hawks and other enemies. Guinea-fowl meat is dark, but has a gamey flavor liked by those who have a fancy for game. As egg-producers guinea-fowls are excellent, though their habit of roaming causes many of the eggs to be lost.

CARBOLIC ACID AS A REMEDY.

A farmer recommends from experience diluted carbohc acid as a remedy for chicken cholera, for hog cholera and for pinkeye in horses. He gives two drops of carbohc acid in drink for his hens, four drops for each one of his hogs and ten drops diluted with water as a dose for a horse. In this small quantity carbohc acid will do no harm, and the remedy is worth remembering.

WASTAGE IN DRESSING.

Every farmer before killing hogs or other animals should have them weighed, so that it may be known how great is the loss in killing and dressing. In selling by live weight buyers require farmers to deduct a larger percentage for wastage than is generally experienced. In well-fattened, compactly built porkers the waste is often not more than twenty per cent. of the whole, and sometimes less even than this.

THE SHAPE OF POTATOES.

The form and smoothness of potatoes are important in determining their marketable value. One with a few eyes and those on the surface will be salable, though much smaller than one which is rough and has deeply-sunken eyes. The early Ohio and Snowflake varieties seldom grow to the largest size, but their smoothness makes them desirable when not larger than a hen's egg, and thus very few are unmarketable.

SWEET APPLES FOR HORSES.

No stock is more fond of apples than horses. A few given every day at this season with or after their grain will improve their appearance. Sour apples should not be given horses when fed whole oats, as the two may cause sore mouth, especially if the oats have a tough skin. Sore mouth from eating whole oats is the reason why many well-fed horses cannot be kept in good condition. Such horses will do better on meal mixed with moistened hay.

FALL FEEDING WORSE.

Few farmers would think of turning stock on their timothy meadows in the Spring. But they should remember that Fall feeding is even worse, as it destroys the growth needed to protect the roots during the Winter, when protection is most needed. Every pound of feed thus stolen from a timothy or clover meadow is offset by the loss in next season's hay crop, besides the chance it gives for noxious weeds to fill vacancies where the grass is killed.

MAST FOR HOGS.

In the old times the nuts of the beech and other trees, called mast, were a great help for farmers in growing and fattening hogs. These nuts, from their oily character, made a soft pork, which needed considerable corn to harden it. Probably a feed of peas, barley or even oats would be even better for hogs fed on mast than corn would be. Our best bred hogs are not, however, adapted to hunting their living in the forests, and almost certainly would lose rather than gain flesh by such an experiment.

FIGHTING RAMS.

Sheep do better not to be kept in large flocks, and at any rate the number should not be so large as to require the use of two rams. In the nitting season rams fight fiercely, and often inflict bruises on each other in which the fly lays its eggs from which maggots in the head are produced. These maggots can be destroyed by making frequent applications of a solution of carbohc acid. Spirits of turpentine will also kill them, but the carbohc acid makes a better dressing for the wounds than the latter.

CLEAN WATER FOR HOGS.

One reason why hogs are more liable to disease is because usually no pains are taken to provide them with plenty of clean water. The swill tub with its dishwater and other slop is no substitute for pure water so far as health is concerned. In Winter, especially, there is little advantage in giving sloppy food. The

hog will thrive better if given its meal only slightly moistened and left to drink what clean water it chooses from another dish.

FARMING FROM EXPERIENCE.

The farmer's work is necessarily experimental. While some general principals are always applicable it is impossible to provide for details without knowledge of attending circumstances. No positive rules can be made to fit all cases, and therefore each must be decided on its merits as it arises. To do this requires excellent judgment, and it is not unnatural that an old and successful farmer should regard with some distrust the knowledge which has been derived only from books.

FEEDING HOGS.

The popular idea that a hog cannot hurt itself by over-feeding is erroneous. Even if fattening, it is better to give only what can be eaten up clean at one time and at regular intervals. If the feeding occurs at stated times each day, the hogs will lie down and sleep in the intervals, and this will fatten them faster and be more healthful than keeping food before the animals all the time. A mess of partially-eaten food left in his trough is distasteful even to a hog, and makes him eat less in quantity and with less relish than he otherwise would.

TRANSPLANTING NURSERY STOCK.

The most successful nurserymen transplant twice those trees which are choicest or which they wish to put in orchards for their own use. The first transplanting is done while the trees are small, or a year before the second. This check to the roots causes the formation of a large mass of feeding roots where they were cut off the year before. All trees in nursery rows get more or less root-pruning by cultivation, and this is one reason why well-cared-for nursery stock is much more valuable for transplanting than trees of equal size or larger that have grown in open ground. Lack of fibrous roots is one cause of the failure of so many young forest trees dug up in woods and transplanted.

CARBOLIC ACID AND DISEASES.

I do not dread hog or chicken cholera at all, for as soon as either begins to show signs of disease I mix some carbohc acid in the feed, and they soon are all right again. It is the best preventive medicine I have ever seen tried, and farmers would do well to keep some in the house, and whenever they suspect that their stock has been exposed to some contagion, feed them some for several days, about two or three times a day. I tried it for the pinkeye on horses, and those that had been getting the acid after exposure to the disease had it so slight that it did not hurt them at all, while the first one that took it without being treated before got down very low with it. It is also recommended for rinderpest, or cattle plague, rot in sheep and glanders in horses. I have not had occasion to try it for those diseases, but have no doubt that if anything will cure or prevent them, carbohc acid will. But I have found it an unfailling remedy for gapes in chickens. If they are so bad that they will not eat any more, dissolve the acid in water until the water becomes clear, and pour a little in their throats, and it will cure almost immediately. Doses for horses or cows, 10 to 12 drops two or three times a day; pigs, 3 to 10 drops, according to size; chickens, 2 to 4 drops of the crude acid, but always dilute it with water.—Commercial Gazette.

EXTERMINATING THE THISTLE.

The thistle is a biennial plant, maturing its seed and dying the second year, but as it is propagated from both roots and seeds its chances for being obliterated are very slim. The practice of mowing them down is good enough so far as it goes, but the destruction of the thistles by preventing them from seeding cannot be assured. There is but one way to kill them entirely and that is not to allow them to grow at all. They must be destroyed as soon as they put their heads above ground, and by continuing such method they may be smothered to death, and finally decay. It cannot be done in a single season, as the thistle is very persistent, but it can be done with patience and the assistance of a few sheep, which will nip them off when they are young and tender, and prevent them from making headway.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

W. H. HUGHES, Dealer in CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Refrigerators, Tea Trays, Oil Stoves, &c. 309 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. 1-3m

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TIME IS MONEY. Every Farmer should have a good, reliable Watch. You can save in one year the cost of a good Watch by always knowing the exact time. You can always find a good assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c., &c., &c., —W. T. VOGLER'S— Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, — Winston, N. C. REPAIRING done promptly, and all work warranted. 4-3m.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1885.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLLOWING Schedule will be operated on this Railroad. PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS. (Leave Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M. No. 1. Leave Raleigh at.....7:25 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at.....7:30 A. M. (Leave Charlotte at.....8:15 P. M. No. 2. Arrive at Raleigh at.....9:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at.....8:25 A. M. LOCAL FREIGHT—Passenger Car Attached. Leave Charlotte at.....7:40 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:45 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at.....6:15 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte at.....4:40 P. M. Leave Wilmington at.....6:45 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:00 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at.....5:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at.....5:40 P. M. Local Freight between Wilmington and Laurinburg Tri-weekly—leaving Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Laurinburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and Points designated in the Company's Time Table. SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT. Daily except Sundays. No. 3. (Leave Charlotte at.....8:15 A. M. Arrive at Shelby at.....12:15 P. M. No. 4. (Leave Shelby at.....1:40 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte at.....5:40 P. M. Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh. Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte. Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations on Western N. C. R. R., Asheville and points West. Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. L. C. JONES, Superintendent. W. F. CLARK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. Condensed Time Table No. 13. TRAIN NORTH. Arrive. Leave. Bennettsville..... 8:20 a. m. Shoe Heel..... 9:40 a. m. Fayetteville..... 12:00 p. m. Sanford..... 2:25 p. m. Ore Hill..... 3:48 p. m. Liberty..... 4:37 p. m. Greensboro..... 6:00 p. m. Dinner at Fayetteville. TRAIN SOUTH. Arrive. Leave. Greensboro..... 9:50 a. m. Liberty..... 11:05 a. m. Ore Hill..... 12:40 p. m. Sanford..... 1:45 p. m. Fayetteville..... 3:50 p. m. Shoe Heel..... 4:40 p. m. Bennettsville..... 7:30 p. m. Dinner at Sanford. Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m., and at Fayetteville at 8 p. m. Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m. Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaving Sanford at 11:30 a. m., and arriving at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m. Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m.; leaves Sanford at 11:35 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m. JOHN M. ROSE, General Passenger Agent. W. M. S. DUNN, Gen. Superintendent